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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1913.

## **HOW WOULD WILSON BE AFFECTED?**

"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The term of the office of President shall be six years, and no person who has held the office of President or discharged the powers thereof shall be eligible to that office for a second term."

"We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

Upon these two brief declarations, or either of them, may hang the political fortunes of Woodrow Wilson. The first is the form of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which received the approval of the Senate Saturday; the second is a declaration in the last national platform of the Democratic party. If the single term amendment should be passed by the House and ratified by the States, how would it affect the tenure of President Wilson? Would it extend his term to six years and make him ineligible for a second term, would it limit him to one term of four years and another of six years, or would it confine him to the four years' service upon which he is about to enter? If the amendment were added to the Constitution and construed so as to make Wilson eligible for a second term of six years, would the declaration in the platform of his party prohibit him from being its candidate for a second term?

No authoritative answer can be made by any one to these questions, which are at this time purely speculative. The proposed amendment to the national organic law must be considered in by two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives and ratified by thirty-six States before it would have the force of law. The declaration of the Democratic platform is so ambiguous that it is incapable of interpretation until another convention can construe it. Nobody knows whether its intent was to confine Mr. Wilson to one term or not. The plank does not specify whether the single term should be of four or of six years.

The Senate, after long debate upon the whole issue, is still divided as to what the effect of the change would be upon President-Elect Wilson's term. Every amendment to the Senate resolution which sought to make it more definite was voted down. Certain Senators contend that the amendment would not affect the incoming chief executive, others hold that his term would be extended to six years, and that he would at the expiration of that period be ineligible for further service. Unless the House, in its consideration, makes the meaning of the resolution clear, a situation difficult of solution will be created.

Senator Weeks, author of the resolution, is of the opinion that the constitutional change would extend Mr. Wilson's term to six years and render him ineligible for re-election, while Senator Cummins, who precipitated action upon the issue, believes that the limitation would not apply to the case of the President-elect.

The issue may be a dominant one within the Democratic party in the next four years. Mr. Wilson has decided to comment upon the matter. It was charged by Mr. Bryan's opponents after the Baltimore convention that he caused the convention plank to be inserted in the platform, because, it was alleged, he desired to limit Mr. Wilson to one term, so that he himself, in 1916, might be the candidate of his party for the fourth term. Senator Dixon, of Montana, intimated at the Senate during the debate last week that immediately before the nomination of Mr. Wilson at Baltimore there was an understanding between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson as to the attitude of the latter toward a second term in the event of his nomination, but Senator Morrow, of New Jersey, denied the charge. Senator Dixon, who was Roosevelt's manager in the last campaign, also said that he understood "that at the other end of the Capital there are two or three distinguished gentlemen holding strategic positions in the legislative branch of the government who are waiting an anxious and willing for the passage of this resolution by the Senate, in order to expedite its passage through the House before the termination of the present session of Congress." The reference, however, unsupported by facts, is doubtless to Champ Clark and Oscar W. Underwood, who were Mr. Wilson's chief opponents for the Presidency at Baltimore, and to whose presidential ambitions Mr. Bryan has been hostile.

The first battle of interpretation will probably have to be fought over the meaning of the vague declaration in the Democratic platform as to the single presidential term, for if the House concurs in the resolution submitting the amendment in its present form to the people for ratification or rejection, much time will be consumed in the consideration of the proposed

amendment by the forty-eight State Legislatures. Rapid action in such cases would be unprecedented. The proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution had far less opposition at the time of its proposal in Congress than the one-term amendment has already evoked in one branch of the national legislature, for the former proposal was unanimously passed by the Senate, and there were but a dozen votes against it in the House. Yet the proposed income tax amendment still lacks ratification, although it was submitted to the States nearly four years ago. It seems unlikely that all the States will have acted upon the single-term proposal, in case of its submission, until some time after the expiration of President Wilson's first term, and he may face the question only within the councils of his own party.

## **ABATE THE SMOKE.**

Now is the time to take active steps for abating the smoke nuisance. The Board, the Mayor and the Health Department are wise in getting together to plan an ordinance that will keep the city clean and, incidentally, be held valid by the courts. That such a measure is possible is amply attested by successfully enforced statutes in other States.

Richmond is fortunate in attacking the smoke nuisance before its worst effects have developed. The passage of a strict ordinance now will enable the city to regulate the type of commercial or residential furnaces to be installed in the future. It will not work an extraordinary hardship on those who may be forced to change their present heat and power producing equipment. The sooner, therefore, such an ordinance, carefully framed, with heavy penalties, and provisions for inspection and strict enforcement, is put into action, the better for all concerned.

If Richmond desires to avoid some of the troubles of other communities with smoke, the following points must be noted: For one thing, a considerable part of the smoke cloud is due to the fires for heating and cooking in small residences. While the family chimney is not so spectacular as the factory flue with its pillar of cloud by day, the total of all the little chimneys makes a heavy contribution to the free carbon in the air. Naturally, householders will feel indignant if they are haled into court for violating a smoke ordinance. The old arguments of "I can't help it," and "Everybody does it," will be flourished, and the smoke law have a hard time. From the beginning, therefore, just regulations for residences, and regulations of enforcement by the supporting public opinion, must be framed.

Another difficulty is the smoke from locomotives being used in the city. Can this be abated, or is it a necessary evil? In one city about 27 per cent, we believe, of the total smoke came from this source.

The big factory, office building or power plant is the cause of most complaint, but such sources are the easiest to remedy by law. It is possible to show the man whose stack pours out a dense cloud of black smoke that he is spreading his money around in the air. The black cloud is carbon that he paid for as coal, but did not burn for heat in his furnace. The installation of mechanical stokers, scientific smoke consumers, and the instruction of firemen about getting the greatest heat from fuel, will practically abolish such smoke troubles. To cut out this smoke means money in pocket for the owner. Any mechanical device put in for the purpose pay for themselves in a short time by increased boiler efficiency.

We trust the right ordinance will be framed for Richmond. We need it for at least three different reasons: the cost of laundering linen and clothes and replacing curtains and the like is increasing daily on account of the smoke; the health and happiness of the city is interfered with by smoke; our beautiful trees and flowers will be killed by the smoke. Let's abate the nuisance.

## **BALKAN WAR 'BLUFFING.'**

In the latest London advices touching the prospect of settlement of the Balkan issue without further hostilities, the opinion is expressed that both sides are "bluffing." So far as the allies are concerned, it is difficult to see where the bluffing comes in. It is easily understood that they do not desire to resume the conflict, that they dread such an eventuality. The war has already cost them frightfully in blood and money. The drain of men to the field has virtually brought their agricultural, industrial and commercial activities to a standstill, and superinduced paralysis in economic development, from which it will take years to recover. Added to this, the season has set in during which every passing week augments the difficulty of moving troops and especially moving artillery and wagon-trains. For the rest, however, the same is clearly entirely in their own hands.

But, turning to the other side, nothing could seem clearer than that Turkey is bluffing and is delaying late in so doing. Nothing could be more apparent than that if she carries it much farther, her bluffing will prove suicidal. She has nothing left to bluff on. The false pretense of "saving the holy city," under which the Young Turks accomplished their revolution of some ten days ago, has signally failed of the fanatical responses they counted upon, and which was resorted to primarily in confidence that it would insure their grasp upon the government they had seized.

The situation and the results are exactly the reverse of what they had expected and calculated upon. The army of Tchetakia, the last bulwark between the victorious Bulgarians and Constantinople, is enraged over the news that the city is to be kept in a

state of order to prevent a counter-revolution.

Official Turkish assurances to the contrary notwithstanding, that the army is eager to renew the fray for the glory of Allah and salvation from desecration of the sacred shrines of Adrianople, unofficial and entirely reliable dispatches have it that largely all the disposition among the repeatedly beaten Turkish soldiery to fight is a disposition to fight each other, as champions of the Young and Old Turk parties, respectively, with the preponderance of adherents liable to come under the influence of the latter.

Recurring to the cry to save the holy city, a crowning evidence that Turkey is bluffing and simply playing for further time—for time against the inevitable—is disclosed in her fantastic proposition for a division of Adrianople; for surrender of part of the city and demolition of the fortifications. It is absurd to suppose that even the Turks themselves imagine that either the allies or the powers would seriously consider such an idea. The limit of what Turkey can hope for as regards Adrianople is the reservation of extraterritorial rights over the holy places at the suggestion and through the influence of the powers. Nor will she get that should she have the temerity to carry her bluffing much further.

What with prospective increased demands by the allies inspired by bluffing and the danger of internal anarchy, Turkey will court being ground to powder between the upper and the nether millstones, while the powers, owing to the position in which they have placed themselves, will stand by and not raise a finger to stay the process. We iterate that the drawbacks we have noted none the less, and which are comparatively negligible, the allies have the game entirely in their own hands, and it is almost inconceivable that Turkey will fail to throw down her cards before is called definitely and irrevocably time for resumption of the bloody drama.

She must know that if it is resumed the curtain cannot but fall upon the absolute extinction of Ottoman power in Europe, with the promise of its rising again on the beginning of dismemberment of her possessions in Asia.

## **GEORGIA INDORSES THE V. M. I. CLAIM.**

"Among the most just claims for Civil War indemnities now before Congress is that of the Virginia Military Institute," the Atlanta Constitution declares in commenting upon the appeal of that institution for restitution for its property destroyed by order of General Hunter, of the Federal army. "The issue is given a nonpartisan and nonsectional complexion by the fact that Senator du Pont, who is one of the most earnest advocates of the claim, is not only a Northern man, but he was a major in the Federal regiment that witnessed the burning of the buildings." The Georgia newspaper continues. "The Constitution urges the Georgia congressional delegation and Congressmen generally, without reference to partisanship, to use all their influence to the end of making restitution to the school. . . . Sheerly upon the grounds of equity the institute is due reimbursement from the government."

The Times-Dispatch trusts that the efforts of Senators Martin and du Pont to have the Senate Committee on Claims give the V. M. I. claim a hearing this week will result successfully, but if the bill cannot be considered before the close of the present Congress, it deserves passage in the succeeding Congress as an act of justice. The V. M. I. claim is not typical of the demands for indemnity from the government that have been made in such enormous volume; this claim will bear the closest scrutiny, for every fair deduction is made, no interest is included, and the estimates of damages are based on the actual cost of replacement at the time of the restoration of the institute. That line sense of honor which is the noblest tradition of the institute has been observed in the preparation of its plea for reimbursement.

## **THE EXPRESS COMPANIES AND THE PARCELS POST.**

The success of the parcels post act emphasizes the short-sighted policy of the express companies, not only in their failure to reduce their rates before the passage of the law, but also in their slowness in adjusting charges to the new traffic conditions created by this legislation. Since last April the stock of the Adams Express Company has declined about 67 points; the United States, 23 points, and Wells-Fargo, 24 points. The chief advantage which the express companies have over the government is found in the express train privilege which they now enjoy. They can utilize this in competition with the parcels post where quickness in transportation is desired by the shipper. Indirectly, a decline in express business will also have a detrimental effect upon the finances of the railroads because the railroads, by contract with the express companies, receive for transporting express matter a certain proportion of the gross or net receipts. The falling off in revenues from this source has already been commented upon by some of the managers of the larger railroad systems.

One consolation is when everybody has the measles at once, like this, it finishes the job for some years.

The Hobo convention ought to know something about that interesting subject—the low cost of living.

Why do not all the Richmond grammar schools have graduating exercises for the scholars who are going to the high school or to work? A bit of formality would add to the student's interest in getting through the last grade.

## **On the Spur of the Moment**

By Roy K. Moulton

When I Left School.  
I remember, I remember the day that I quit school.  
I got a nice diploma for minding every rule.  
I was the wisest mortal who ever left the place.  
There was no person like me in all the human race.  
I had the old Homer faded and Solomon as well.  
The real reach of my knowledge would take too long to tell.  
And I was downright sorry. It really seemed a shame.  
That I should have to go out and teach the world its game.  
For I was tender-hearted and couldn't bear to see  
The looks of jealous anger when people heard of me.

The teacher, to assure me, was kind enough to say  
The other folks would manage to get along some way.  
I couldn't quite believe him. You see I was really driven to the college door.  
Then I set forth to conquer the poor old easy world  
With wind and weather charming and every sail unfurled.  
'Twas several long years ago, how can I forget,  
But still I don't mind owin' the world ain't conquered yet.  
I remember, I remember the day that I quit school:  
Since then I have been learnin' how not to be a fool.

According to Uncle Abner.  
The idea of excessive speed for an automobile depends upon whether a fellow is riding in it or dodging it.  
Anticipation is always stronger than realization except when a feller has a tooth pulled.

Hank Tumms says if he kin make the proper arrangements to cover up his past he may run for highway commissioner of this township next spring.

The old-fashioned gal 'em, but to wash dishes is still washin' 'em, but her daughter ain't.

Put a beggar on horseback and he will be wanting an automobile.

A stitch in time saves another trip to the hospital.

A poor woman can do more tricks with a man than a monkey kin with a coconut.

When I hear a fellow braggin' about what he has done in the past I make up my mind that he ain't doing very much right now.

There are several million things in this country that a bachelor does not know anything about, and they are wimmen.

A feller that chases after a gal is a fool. If he will only stand still she will turn around and come back.

## **Caught on the Fly.**

Canadian bartenders ask for fewer hours, and still some people claim it is a long time between drinks.

Is the country to go crazy over the new book known as "The Horse Trot?" No, no, no.

Doctor says hot water will cure delirium tremens. It may be added that if a man never drinks anything but hot water he will never have 'em.

A Chicago waiter has been arrested for filching after being warned once for filching. He is believed to be the first waiter in history who refused to take any kind of a tip.

It was a great joke on the robbers who held up a train in Texas to find that the porter had already taken up his collection and disappeared.

The tight skirt is a sure cure for homesickness of any kind.

Most of the female beauty dope in this country is being written by men who have fled from mignon complexion and warts on their noses.

There are a good many honest men who die in the poorhouse, but a good many more who don't.

## **Love's Labor Lost.**

Buying the bartender a drink.  
Sending a beautiful bouquet to a stage lady and finding out later that she has a husband in Pittsburgh.

Sending a valentine to a kid nephew who has already learned to smoke a pipe and drive a sixty-horsepower Mercedes.

Taking a young lady to a show and learning that she saw the original production in New York.

## **At Gettysburg in July.**

Who are these Grand Army veterans that object to the presence of the Confederate uniform at the Gettysburg celebration in July which will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the decisive battle of the Civil War?

"They may be good men, but they are sadly misguided."

Surely none of them could have been with Reynolds and Buford and Wadeburg at that desperate first day's fighting, which made this peaceful little Pennsylvania town the turning point of the Rebellion.

They cannot have fought in Birney's Division on that disastrous September day.

## **Abe Martin**



"Only a Hen From Dear Old Mother" is the title of a new parcel post ballad by Miss Fawn Lippincott. The difference between a dry town and a wet town is that you don't get a headache with yer drink at a drug store.

# **NEWSPAPER VERSUS BOOK READER.**

By John T. McCutcheon.

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and day, when Longstreet crumpled up Sickles's Corps and left the fate of the nation hanging by a thread.  
They cannot have been with Warren and Vincent in that death grapple which ended only when Hood's men were finally driven from Little Round Top. It was there that O'Rourke, the pride of his class at West Point, was killed at the head of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York. No survivor of that regiment would make such a protest.

They cannot have belonged to the First Minnesota, which earned a place all its own that day in the Valsbua of heroes, or to the Fifth New Hampshire, which lost more in killed than in wounded, among its dead being Colonel Cross, who used to boast that his regiment dared not go back without orders.

They cannot have been with George Stannard's Vermont Brigade, or have seen the mortally wounded Cushing, who commanded a battery of artillery, fire a last shot from his lips and he gasped out his general and then passed into eternal peace.

They cannot have been with Hancock's Second Corps, which beat back Pickett's historic charge in the afternoon of the third day, after Armistead had planted his Confederate flags in the midst of the Union guns on Cemetery Ridge. The men of that corps would want to see those flags again and to see the men in gray who carried them up to the Union batteries.

They still remember how the dying Confederate Armistead sent his watch and spurs to the wounded Hancock to be forwarded to his relatives in the South. Before the war Hancock and Armistead had been chums, and, in spite of war, the old friendship was vanquished only by death itself.

Perhaps these objectors to the Confederate uniform were not at Gettysburg at all, but in any event they have missed the meaning of the semi-centennial celebration. This is not to be a gathering of Northerners or of Southerners, but of American citizens, with one flag, one nation and one history, and common memories of the most momentous struggle in the annals of human liberty.

If Meade and Hancock and Reynolds and Howard and Stocum were alive they would be the first to insist that Lee's veterans should wear the gray again. They would want to see the men who fought with Longstreet and Jubal Early and Jeb Stuart and Hood and Pickett and Ewell in the uniform that belonged to them, and they would want to see the tattered Stars and Bars at the head of the regiments that carried them fifty years ago.

That is what Gettysburg means in 1913. That is the only kind of a celebration worth having.—New York World.

## **VIEWS OF THE VIRGINIA EDITORS**

Virginia and the Sixty-third Congress.  
The University of Virginia has always been modestly proud of the alumni representation that the university enjoyed in the two houses of the United States Congress. And it was with pardonable pride that the sons of alma mater scattered over the nation received the news of the election of Willard Saulsbury, '79, as Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Saulsbury's election will in part recoup the loss that he university sustained in its senatorial representation by the death of Baynor, of Maryland, the resignation of Bailey, of Texas, and the defeat of Percy, of Mississippi. The six alumni who will hold seats in the upper house during the coming session are: Martin and Swanson, of Virginia; Culbertson, of Texas; Saulsbury, of Delaware; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; and Clarke, of Arkansas.

The number of Congressmen who can claim Virginia as alma mater, while not comparatively so large, takes additional value from the power that these representatives will wield in the committee rooms and on the floor of the House. Among the number are: Jones, of Montana; Holland, of Kentucky; Dent and Underwood, of Alabama; Morrison, of Indiana; Sherry, of Kentucky; Collier, of Mississippi; and Webb, of North Carolina.

According to present indication the

university will be represented by at least eighteen alumni in the Sixty-third Congress. This number will probably be increased when more accurate information has been gathered for the Congressional Directory. In the enumeration no investigation has been made of the scores of Congressmen who will go up to the national legislature in March for the first time. Furthermore, several State Legislatures are now balloting for United States Senators, and one or more alumni may emerge victorious from the deadlocks.

As far as the records afford any basis for comparison, no college or university in the country can boast of such a large personal influence in the enactment of the nation's laws. Add to this the fact that the President-elect, the present floor leader in the House and the minority leader in the Senate are university alumni, mix in a few alumni as Cabinet possibilities, and then you will form some conception of the scope of Virginia's usefulness.—College Topics.

## **A Real Soldier's View.**

Certain citizens of Northern States are expressing their opposition to having Confederate veterans appear in their gray uniforms on the field of Gettysburg at the reunion of the late Federal army.

It should be said that, so far as we have been able to ascertain, there has been no objection to gray uniforms expressed by any Union veteran who participated in the great battle. Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, was the first man in the country to take notice of the attitude of the lone citizen, who probably never smelt powder save that burnt in a bird gun, and hastened to come to the reunion wearing the uniform in which he fought forty-odd years ago. Tener is a young man, of strong Union antecedents, of course. But he achieved fame on the baseball field as a professional—before he entered politics, and became a member of Congress and then Governor of his State. Probably much of his generosity of spirit was begotten by his contact with men in manly sport. He learned to appreciate a fighter.

The New York World publishes a letter on this subject from J. Sidney Roys, late first sergeant, Company D, Ninth New York Artillery, who participated in many of the great battles of the war. This veteran declares that not 90 per cent of the "real" veterans of the Union army disapprove of the attitude of those who object to seeing the gray on the field at Gettysburg. He says:

"The men who met the Confederates in the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg, at Winchester, at Cedar Creek, and again at Petersburg, and on to Appomattox, learned something of their valor and devotion to duty, as they saw it. The manly soldier or ex-soldier has not even the inclination in any way to humiliate a vanquished foe."

"It was my privilege to relieve in some degree a wounded Confederate soldier by giving him a drink of water on the battlefield of Winchester, September 19, 1864, while making a hurried advance just before the final charge. To me he was just a man in distress, and I could in some measure alleviate that distress. I hope to meet him at Gettysburg next summer in the gray or any other color which may suit his convenience—preferably gray, as that would enable the Northern boys to distinguish the Southern boys and greet them kindly. Let us Union veterans do everything we can to make that meeting pleasant and profitable, so that our Southern brothers may return to their homes with a higher regard for their Northern brothers, and filled with the true spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty."

Southern veterans have no reason to doubt that this former soldier of the Union values the overwhelming sentiment of his comrades, and of all real soldiers. To have the veterans of the Union army appear at a reunion of blue and gray, wearing their blue, and the Confederates in anything save blue, in which they achieved their fame, would be absurd to a degree. Let the old boys show themselves in the color in which they fought. It won't be a blue and gray reunion otherwise.—Petersburg Index-Appal.

# **THE WORLD AT LARGE**

## **The Birth of Chicago.**

While Boston is beginning to look forward to the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, Chicago is taking note of the passing of citizens whose memories spanned almost the entire period of its existence. When Edwin Oscar Gale arrived in Chicago in 1835, the town, which had been incorporated two years before, had a population of three-fourths of a square mile. Its public buildings consisted of a brick Episcopal church, a brick bank building, a brick "courtroom or clerk's office," a jail, a small post-office, and three district schools. The leading industries were a foundry, a steam grist mill, a steam sawmill, a brewery and a soap and candle factory. In 1847 the town became a city. It also took a census, which showed a population of 4,107. Mr. Gale had long disputed with the late Ferrisburgh Jones the title of "first Chicagoan." Both men, then very small children, got to Fort Dearborn on the same day. They had the same boat, the Illinois, sailing from Buffalo, but Mr. Gale made the claim that, owing to a desire to land on his birthplace, he stepped ashore first. He remained on board the boat overnight, while his destined rival stepped ashore early in the evening.—New York Evening Post.

## **The Theatrical Gamble.**

"What are you going to do?" I heard a hapless manager, who had staged a failure in this winter, exclaim. "The public wants punk, but if you give it to them you've got to reckon with the strength of the winter. They're not going to see a play for a long time. The producers regard the whole thing as a gamble—rouge et noir—that all it is to them, they try to beat the game in all sorts of ways. One makes a big success on the strength of a play, and then, at that moment, heart interest is a sine qua non with him, whether the play he intends producing be a musical comedy, a farce or a tragedy. He gets an inexperienced old hand to mix it in in generous ladles and sits back to draw in his thousands. When the result is a dismal failure and a chorus of derision from the critics, he cheerfully withdraws the play and decides that farces are not the fashion this year; crook melodramas are what the public really wants.—Dramatic News.

## **An Object Lesson.**

An example of the absurdity of our present system of taxation is to be observed in New York City, which is just building a large office building for its own use, for the purpose of gathering under one roof all scattered municipal departments. This building is located at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan side, and the site alone has cost the city the vast sum of \$7,000,000. Think of what that means! The city builds a four-track subway at vast expense. This brings additional millions of people to the same center, again enhancing the business desirability of that spot. Then, when the city needs a building of its own in that locality, it finds itself a victim of its own enterprise. It must pay \$7,000,000 for a few square feet of land over its own subway and adjacent to its own bridge. Why? In economics and in common sense. The question is referred respectfully to those political economists and publicists who proclaim the wisdom and morality of private ownership of publicly produced land values.—Professor Piehn, for instance, of the University of California.—The Public (Chicago).

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